THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1863.

New Orleans Bee

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,627.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at 52 and 54 Poydras street, bagging, rope, produce, &c.; at 11½ o'clock, at the Mississippi Cotton Press, cotton.

By O. P. Phinney, at 11 o'clock, on the levee, sugar and molasses.

By R. Scott, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., on the levee, at the foot of St. Ann street, sundries.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 10 o'clock, on Frenchmen street, between Victory and Esplanade streets, contents of a grocery store.

By Kepler & Son, at 10 o'clock, at 73 Camp street, furniture.

By J. E. Cronin, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the stock of the furniture store on St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

DEATH OF JOHN MAGINNIS.—John Maginnis, the proprietor and editor of the *True Delta*, died last evening after a lingering illness. For several months his health had been failing, and his friends were not unprepared for the sad event. For upwards of fifteen years, Mr. Maginnis was connected with the New Orleans press in various capacities; and his last journalistic venture was the founding of the *True Delta*, of which he was the manager and proprietor until within a few months of his death.

Mr. Maginnis had many fine qualities of heart which, as an individual, won him a large number of friends, and now that he has passed from among us, many will regret his genial companionship and remember with sadness that he was one of that chosen number who deserves the name of friend.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The programme at the Varieties for this evening is both varied and attractive. It is composed of an excellent drama, the "Cross of Gold," and two elegant comedietas, "Simpson & Co." and "My Neighbor's Wife."

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. MARY.—The United States transport steamship St. Mary, Captain Wm. H. Talbot, left New York on Friday, February 20th, and arrived at Pass a l'Outre at 10 o'clock, March 2d.

The St. Mary has experienced heavy weather during nearly the entire passage.

February 27th, off Cape Florida, exchanged signals with the steamship Champion, of the California line, bound south.

The St. Mary brings a detachment of the First Metropolitan Cavalry, 165 in all, with horses, &c. The steamship Mississippi was expected to leave for New Orleans on the day following the departure of St. Mary.

MADAME LA BLANCHE.—Those who believe in clairvoyance and soothsaying, who are constantly searching after the mysteries which the forces alone can unravel—in a word those who, unsatisfied with the fruitage of the past and the realities of the present, would go further, and would wrest from the future the events which it is silently engendering, should remember that Madame La Blanch, the renowned clairvoyant, holds her receptions daily at No 102 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine. See her advertisement.

Severe of cotton and all others wishing to invest in the article are particularly invited to attend R. T. Montgomery's sale this day, (Wednesday) the 4th inst., at 11½ o'clock, at the Mississippi Cotton Press, of 9 bales superior cotton, a portion of which is the *Mexican silk*, nearly equaling the Sea Island in length of staple and in soft lustrous fibre. Those wishing to purchase a very superior article should be present promptly at the time of sale. At 11 o'clock, at the dwelling 84 Baronne street, will be sold, good mahogany and walnut furniture, and other household goods. Refer to advertisements for particulars.

R. Scott, auctioneer, will sell this afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, at the foot of St Ann street, the cargo of brig Marie Felicité, comprising wines in casks and boxes, of superior quality, for family use, also, vermouth of Noilly, Prat & Co., Fetich potatoes in baskets, Swiss and Holland cheese, sardines, &c., to which the attention of importers and others is specially called. For particulars, see advertisement under head of auction sales.

The stock will be sold at auction, this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at store No. 27 Chartres street, Second District, jewelry, furniture, store fixtures, a splendid iron safe, and a lot of book accounts.

Empty bottles are wanted at No. 26 Bienville street. See advertisement in another column.

Advices from China.

IMPROVED DEMAND FOR AMERICAN SHIPPING AT HONG KONG—PROVISIONS UNSALEABLE—DISCIPLINE OF CHINESE SOLDIERS ON THE EUROPEAN MODEL, &C., &C.

San Francisco, February 17, 1863.—Arrived ships Hornet, from New York, Wild Hunter, from Liverpool, and Henry Brigham, from Hong Kong, with 250 Chinese passengers.

Also arrived brig Josephine, from Rio Janeiro.

Also arrived steamer St. Louis, from Panama.

Hong Kong dates are to the 25th of December.

The steamer Tynemouth arrived there on the 24th of December, after a passage of forty-six days from this port. This is a poor commencement for the new British line.

The ship Rattler arrived at Hong Kong on the 5th of December.

At Hong Kong there was an improved demand for American tonnage. Bread, beef and pork were unsaleable. Anthracite coal was scarce. Black teas for America continued easier. Sugars had advanced. Exchange on London was at 4/4 9-16d.

The export of cotton to England was increasing.

The disciplining of the Chinese troops upon the European mode was progressing successfully. The movement is to create efficient native soldiers.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE OF A NEGRO WOMAN.—A Cairo (Ill.) letter, giving an account of the burning of the gunboat Glide at that point, some days since, narrates this thrilling incident:

After the Glide was towed into the stream her ammunition commenced exploding, and the tugs had to leave her, when she floated down the Ohio, her bomb shells bursting, canister going off, and flames spreading over the woodwork, presenting a sad but terribly sublime spectacle, witnessed by hundreds of citizens from the levee. When it was too dangerous for the boats to go alongside, it was discovered that a colored woman had remained on board. Three persons had been taken off already, but no one dared go to succor a poor contraband, and she set up the most horrifying screeching and screaming, freshened by every explosion and the increase of danger. When nearly opposite the fort the Glide was blown upon the Kentucky shore. Soon after the magazine exploded, all but the hull being burned and sunk. The colored woman was still hanging to the wheel at the stern. It was supposed she must have been lost. Just before noon, however, a tug signalled from the Kentucky shore that the same woman was discovered alive about half a mile above the point where she had disappeared. Her only injuries were the straining of her limbs and frost-bitten feet. The fire was never built that could burn that contraband. Her escape was most miraculous.

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE AND CONNECTICUT.—In the course of an article on the approaching elections in New Hampshire and Connecticut, the New York *Herald* of the 3d puts the issue of these elections as follows:

Let the people of New Hampshire and Connecticut stand by the Union and the Constitution. Let them be deceived neither by the radical pro-war party, disunionists on the one hand nor by the radical revolutionary Democrats on the other. Let them vote down both the "peace at any price" Democrats and the "peace on the best terms" Republicans. Let them be true to the great principles of constitutional conservatism, and show that they are intelligent enough to appreciate the crisis of our affairs and wise enough to adopt the only means left to save the Union. Their interests are identical with those of the Central States, and the result of these elections should be precisely the same. Reduce the radical members of the Cabinet and sustain the President and Secretary Seward, and all will yet be well.

A NEW ASPECT OF THE WAR.—"Rigdum," the New York correspondent of the Boston *Courier*, writes to that journal:

A wealthy ship-broker, who but a year ago was not worth a dollar, went into Stewart's store lately and asked to look at some shawls. Two kinds were shown him. The price of one was seven hundred dollars, and the other was hundred dollars. Well, I take a five hundred dollar one," said the wealthy broker to the clerk, "that's a very pretty shawl. Mr. —— mentioning another broker, "bought one of them for his wife the other day. The devil he did," said the clerk, "and pray, sir, what shall I do? A seven hundred dollar one!" "Oh, the world rolls over, and people have their turns of going under and getting up."

Crossing the Fifth ferry one day, a splendid equipage came on the boat—splendid horses, splendid coachman and footman, and an elegant coupe. Within was a lady dressed with uncomfortable richness. She was far, not very fair, and would be more than forty. With her was an unlikely youth of twenty or twenty-two, whose fine clothes seemed to be as uncomfortable to him as the gloves right to burst upon his rather large hands. Through the open window of the carriage he espied an apple-woman with her basket of fruit. Suddenly ordered the youthful lady to give him a "quarter." Obeying, you also would, she gave him, replied the tender mamma. "But would I though, by gorsey," said the boy, at the same time throwing himself half way out of the window and seizing the apple which he forthwith commenced munching with a gentle half fell look with an air of resignation, exclaiming, "Well, you darned critter, now you've got it, mind you don't drink it, and spit out the skins!" The coachman and the footman looked humiliated, and winked very much like the bystanders. That's high life in New York.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—*What it Lacks to Make it Perfect.*—The *Herald* has discovered the following, which may be modestly styled a singular coincidence:

The following table forms a somewhat singular coincidence: In the fall of 1852 Horatio Seymour, Democrat, was elected Governor of this State, and in the following spring Thomas H. Seymour, Democrat, was chosen Governor of Connecticut. Last Fall Horatio Seymour, after a lapse of ten years, was elected a second time Governor of New York, and Thomas H. Seymour again follows as the Democratic candidate for the Executive chair of Connecticut. Nothing remains to make the coincidence perfect but for the conservative men of the latter State to elect their candidate.

HIGH PREMIUM ON PENNIES.—The New York *Herald* of the 26th contains the following paragraph:

The dealers and commercial people generally who now pay eighteen per cent for pennies are perhaps not aware that the United States Mint at Philadelphia will exchange any quantity of cents at par for Government currency. There is thus surely no reason why so exorbitant a premium should be paid for pennies. We repeat that the United States Mint in Philadelphia will pay them out for current at par. This fact, not generally known, will no doubt cause a reduction of the premium now obtained.

CANADIAN TROOPS RETURNING TO ENGLAND.—The Montreal *Gazette* announces, on good authority, that one company of Royal Engineers, two battalions, two regiments and two batteries will return to England in the spring of the American civil war then comes to a close.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sale of Blooded Stock.—Yesterday the sale of Kenner and Minor's collocated horses took place on the neutral ground, near Bagby street. The attendance was moderate, the turfiers of this city being well represented. Bargains, as might have been expected from the times, were the order of the day. The special artists of Gotham were on hand sketching the scene.

A gray mare, by Whalebone, out of Medina, sold for $1900 to Major Sherman. Originally cost $10,000.

A bay mare, by Whale, out of Medina, four years old, to Capt Marks, for $750.

Imported chestnut mare, to Capt. Marks, for $1250.

Bay mare, by West Australia, four years old, to Capt Marks, for $525.

Chestnut mare, by Lexington, six years old, to the Postmaster, for $435—distempered.

Bay mare, by Louis Gatrone, four years old, to P. E. Eaton for $610.

Stallion Frank Cheatham, by Albion, five years old, dark gray, to Geo. Wilkes for $1605.

Black mare, by Albion, five years old, to T. B. May, for $1425.

Chestnut colt, by Albion, to Captain Marks for $1040.

It was announced that there would be another sale.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody—Tuesday.—The Court was opened at the usual hour of 11 A. M. All the officers were at their posts, but there was no legally acoutred lawyer, writ, process, and spectators, and also of agonizing and rules to show cause."

There was but one case tried, and that happened to be of small proportions, namely: Geo. H. Scott vs. Dr. Merritt, a suit for the payment of a check of $114 on the Citizens' Bank. Mr. Hills appeared for the defendant, Messrs. Thomas and Cutler for the plaintiff. The claim was resisted on the ground that the check had been extorted by threats of violence, respondent claiming damages in the sum of $10000. The check was not denied. The original debt occurred in '59, and was a balance due by defendant to plaintiff for a lot of hoop-poles. A note was given for the amount, but payment was delayed and resisted on the piece that the hoop-poles proved unsatisfactory. Finally, plaintiff agreed to compromise and take $90, but this was not paid, and he at length put his claim for the original amount in Colonel Stafford's special court, which issued a process commanding a settlement. As the officer served it on the defendant just before the week leaving the city, and the plaintiff was present at the serving, insisting on the settlement by a check on the Citizens' Bank, refusing security—the check being given under these pressing circumstances, quite willingly, the defendant pleaded that, in the eye of the law, it was extorted—lacked the essential of a contract, and he was therefore not bound by it. Though he had stopped the payment of the check after he had deposited the amount in the Bank, he proved that the cashier in was by the advice of Colonel Stafford. How that came about was not shown, but defendant's counsel made a point of the fact that the same Judge who had issued the process, had advised the nonpayment of the check.

It was proved by the defendant that there was a consideration as the basis of the whole matter: that the abatement of the original sum had not been paid as agreed upon, and that Colonel Stafford's was a legitimate military Court, and was resorted to by plaintiff because he had no other at the time in which he could prefer his claim.

Upon the testimony and moderate argument by counsel, the Court without a moment's hesitation gave a decision for the plaintiff.

Taking the amount in controversy, the lawyer's fees, and costs of Court, into consideration, we were forcibly reminded of the verdict of the fabled *oyster case*—the arbiter taking the oyster and the litigants the shells.

State District Court—Judge Hazeltine.—In the suit of Mr. Blanc (of the firm of Leighton & Blanc,) against his partner, Chas. Leighton, for a dissolution of the partnership, on the ground that the latter had been absent from the city eighteen months, and had been improperly using the names of the firm in New York, a rule had been taken on Leighton to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. To this Mr. Huntington, counsel for Leighton, excepted, for the reasons that on petition filed in the Second District Court an order had been issued staying all proceedings against the person and property of defendant, and that he had not

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Interesting Debate in the Federal House.

We find in our late exchanges the following debate which arose in the United States House of Representatives on the Senate's substitute for the bill "indemnifying the President of the United States and other persons for the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and for acts committed in pursuance thereof."

Mr. Voorhies said there was no parallel in this or any other free country to this measure. It was entitled an act to indemnify the President and others for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and acts in pursuance thereof. But it embraced more that it involved in its startling title. The bill not only purposed to give indemnity for crimes past, but omitted license to pursue the same system for all time to come. No indemnity could be given for the violation of constitutional liberty in the past, and its repetition in the future.

The President, last September, in a few lines declared the people of the loyal States under martial law, thus suspending civil rights and personal liberty and security, so far as the operation of the courts was concerned. The blow was quick, sudden and radical. Tyranny had its choice of action, as well as other frauds. The people of this land, bedeck a wicked king and corrupt ministry had violated their rights, throw off the British yoke. The lessons of free government were learned by a seven years' war. They drank in the principles of personal liberty and constitutional freedom. The American Congress, constitution, condemning the seizure and imprisonment of men for declaring what they thought the law should be, or for attempting to avail themselves of the rights secured by the Constitution, and all this, and more, by the act of a monarch, at Washington. The doctrine of necessity for the arrests was the tyrant's plea. Could not the courts be trusted? Loyalty, however, no longer consisted in devotion to the Constitution, but to the Administration in power, as had been explained by the friends. But the people had already, in their elections, bid defiance to these encroachments on popular rights. The Administration stand condemned, and had lost the confidence of the people because it no longer designed to restore the Constitution of our country.

Mr. Daily, delegate from Nebraska, proceeded to examine into the difficulty. There were men who were continually crying out against the Administration, and why? Was there ever a Government in which it was not necessary to resort to arrests? The Constitution warranted the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus when the public safety required it. There was a party in the House, and in the country, continually finding fault with the Administration in the conduct of the war. They were always dissatisfied. But what did they give in lieu of the measures which had been pursued to deal with the sympathizers and abettors of rebellion? They spoke of compromise. When they know there could be none. The great fault of the Administration was that it had not arrested enough, nor punished them severely enough. Applause in the galleries. There were hundreds and thousands of men in the North in sympathy with the rebel, and they should straightway be punished. Applause.

Mr. Vallandigham gave notice that if the disturbance was repeated in the galleries, he should demand an enforcement of the rules, although he knew it to be a farce.

Mr. Noell, rising to a question of order, said Mr. Vallandigham's remarks were in contempt of this House.

Mr. Vallandigham replied that the point was not well taken, as his allusion was not to the House.

Mr. Daily resuming, said a farce had been going on for the last year. There was a party crying out against the Government, while professing that they were in favor of the Union. They were all the time saying that the sentiment of the country in the recent elections was in favor of peace. But in this such pretenders counted without their host. The disposition among the people was to give no quarter to the rebels. You could not tell what such partisans favored; let you know that they were opposed to the Administration. Those who were continually crying out against the war and the Administration, were trying to turn matters in favor of the South; and in the course of time they would become as despicable as the tories of the Revolution.

Important Information Concerning the Movements of Van Dorn—His Design to make a Raid upon Rosecrans's Line of Communications.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.)

Jackson, Tenn., February 19, 1863.—Some weeks since it was reliably reported at headquarters that a movement headed by Van Dorn, was on foot, evincing a design to strike our lines somewhere, though not positively known, it was supposed, however, along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, this presenting the most inviting opportunity to inflict embarrassment to our operations.

At that time Van Dorn was at Coffeeville, Miss., with eight brigades of infantry, artillery and cavalry. Here the command divided, part moving directly north to Holly Springs, the remainder under Van Dorn, in person, moving northwesterly to Oxalona, Miss., on the Mobile and Alabama Railroad.

On Sunday last information reached General Sullivan that Van Dorn, with two thousand men, was at that point, ready to complete his purpose. The expedition about to set out was for the purpose of getting into the rear of Gen. Rosecrans at Murfreesboro' and destroy his communication. The route spoken of was to cross the Tennessee river at Eastport, Miss., thence moving to the Cumberland, crossing at Clifton, Tenn. The point of attack was not decided, but, in all probability, if not defeated, it will be north of Nashville, either in Tennessee or Kentucky.

Information of this was immediately dispatched to General Rosecrans, and the following morning the individual bringing the intelligence forwarded by extra train, to allow the General an opportunity to gather the facts more perfectly in conversation with the person. I have great doubt of the success of the expedition. Our knowledge of the matter reached the general's headquarters in a few hours after it was learned, and preparations were at once made to place the entire line under strong guard. Intervening Oxalona and Corinth are now many pickets, some of magnitude, which cannot be avoided. All of these, owing to the late rains, are so fully swollen, requiring better than ordinary means of crossing. In view of this fact, I anticipate, if not the capture, at any rate the rout, of Van Dorn and his men. General Dodge and General Sullivan are on the watch, in expectation of his return, though I think it improbable he will venture so risky an expedient as the same route back. It is highly possible Van Dorn will associate himself henceforth with General Bragg's command. To return is a movement involving great hazards; if attempted and successful, it will be one of the most brilliant expeditions on record.

A GUERRILLA DASH INTO HOPEFIELD ARK.—*The Toolbont Heretics Sessed and Burned and Seven Coal Barges Sunk.*—The Memphis *Argus* of the 18th says:

The guerrillas which for months have operated back of Hopefield, displayed an evidence of boldness yesterday in the vicinity of that place. About three o'clock in the afternoon quite a little excitement was occasioned about Front Row and the river by the spectacle of a boat burning at the upper edge of Hopefield, Ark., followed by intelligence that some Secesh had made one of the results of a guerrilla dash. The large toolbont Hercules, in Government service, with seven heavily laden coal barges in tow, rounded the point from above between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A heavy fog prevailed, which forced her to make for shore before reaching our levee.

She put in on the Arkansas side, effecting a landing at the upper edge of Hopefield. She had not been there long before a gang of guerrillas suddenly appeared on the bank. They lost no time in setting the boat, which, after capturing the officers and crew, they fired. The boat was in a helpless condition, and of course yielded without a struggle; yet one man—a deck hand—was shot in the mouth and killed. The circumstances attending his death we have not learned. The seven barges were sunk.

After accomplishing this exploit the guerrillas disappeared in the woods, taking their prisoners with them. The boat became loosened in some manner and floated until reaching a point about opposite Poplar street, where she sank in deep water.

The Hercules was one of the most powerful towboats on the river, and worth upward of $100,000. We have not ascertained the names of her officers or owners.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.—The New York papers of the 19th contain the following dispatch from Fortress Monroe:

Fortress Monroe, February 17.—An easterly snow-storm commenced last night, with rain. At 8 this morning the wind changed to the northeast, and has blown fresh all day.

The iron-clad Mahaut left here at 5 o'clock last evening for the South, under convoy.

The steamboats Canonicus and Nellie Baker

Debate on Arbitrary Arrests in the New York Legislature.

A dispatch to the New York *Herald* gives the following report of the proceedings in the New York Assembly on the question of arbitrary arrests:

Albany, February 17, 11 P. M.—The Assembly was in session this evening on arbitrary arrests. Messrs Havens, of Suffolk; Dean and Fields, of New York, and Hulett, of Chemung, spoke in favor of the resolution to investigate those arrests. The question as it now stands is, shall the question be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations or to a special committee? If the question is referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, it simply means that the House is determined to strangle it and prevent an investigation. If, on the other hand, it is referred to a special committee, parliamentary rules will force the Speaker to appoint a committee a majority of which are determined to ferret the question to the bottom. On this vote the whole question turns.

We had a spicy time over this question, in which two or three democrats and a like number of the republicans charged corruption and disloyalty upon each other. Matters at one time began to look as though we were going to have an affair of honor; but I dare say that it was prevented by the utter impossibility of finding any such thing as "honor" among them.

THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION IN WEST VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—The *Herald* of the 18th contains the following dispatch regarding the adoption of the "Willey amendment" to the new Constitution of the State of West Virginia:—

Wheeling, Va., February 17, 1862.—The amendment known as the "Willey amendment," inserted by Congress in the new Constitution of the new State of West Virginia, was unanimously ratified to-day by the Constitutional Convention. It will be submitted to the people on the 26th of March. There is no doubt that it will be overwhelmingly ratified. The amendment provides for gradual emancipation, commencing July 4, next.

EUROPEAN ALLIANCE FOR MEDIATION.—A Washington dispatch, of the 19th, to the *Tribune*, says:

A private letter addressed to a gentleman holding a high official position at Washington states that previous to the sending of his ship-gestione to the Federal Government, M. Drouyn de L'Huys instructed the Ambassador of France in London, Baron Gros, to inquire of Lord Russell whether he would not enter into an alliance with several Continental Powers for the restoration of peace in the United States. Lord John Russell is said to have intimated favorably to the intimation of the French Ambassador, and, after having taken the names of the Powers represented by France as being ready to join such an alliance, replied that he would have the matter brought before the Cabinet. It is also stated, in the same letter, that all European statesmen the least acquainted with the present attitude and wants of European Governments have been contemplating such an alliance for the last six months.

The *Era* publishes the following order

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, March 1, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 91.

[Extract.]

3 Owners or agents occupying plantations, or other landed property through which the military railroads and telegraph lines of the United States Government in this Department are located, or bordering upon such lines, will be held rigidly accountable for all malicious interference with, or injury to the same, within the limits of their possessions.

By command of Maj. General BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Lieut.-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fatal Accident.—At the Galvez canal, near Common street, this morning a linkman drove his cart into a bluey which was coming in the opposite direction, and upset it. The linkman's horse was killed instantly, and the milkman fell from his cart, injuring himself severely. He was taken into a house near by, where he lies, it is said, in a critical condition.

Parole Prisoners.—Last night the police of the Third District arrested C. Morse and J. Brown, said to be paroled prisoners of war, who failed to report themselves for exchange. They were sent to Lieut Andrews, at the Customhouse.

Pronot Court—Judge Peabody—Tuesday Morning.—Peter Kuter, for striking Anna Marshall a stunning blow, was fined $10.

A number of grocery and liquor keepers were up for selling without license. Some of the time for renewing license, March 1, 1863, had been extended by the city authorities to the 15th instant, but the Court decided to impose a fine of $15, to be remitted if the plea was founded on fact.

Thomas Barns, who attempted to kill his wife with bankum last Sunday, and was believed to be insane, was sent to the Asylum.

Ellen Hayes, for drunken and abusive conduct, and badly beating a little shrivelled old woman, was ordered to pay her victim $10, and the Court treasury $5.

A woman, charged by E. Callahan with catching hold of him in the street and tearing his coat, was fined $5. Callahan was afterwards arraigned on a charge of threatening to take the life of the woman, and he had to pay $10—as he did not make much by invoking the law to protect him from a woman.

Fred. Strobel, charged with being drunk, disturbing the peace, and with threatening to chip another Tenton with an ax, was fined $10, or thirty days in prison.

Martha Bird, a little girl who had been picked up in the streets, reporting herself as homeless and parentless, was claimed by her father and stepmother, who said she was in the habit of running away, and that she would be well cared for if she would stay at home.

A big darkey, who was charged by a little old, gray haired darkey with knocking him down with a cart bolt, was remanded.

Catherine Reilly, arrested by her daughter Margaret for being drunk, said her name was the same, drunk or sober. To avoid the Workhouse, she thought she could go $1 50, but the Judge concluded to call for a V.

James Gardner, charged with being drunk and disturbing the peace of Jeff. Davis and Stonewall Jackson, was fined $10.

On motion of Colonel Field, the rule in the case of Milladon was renewed, returnable next Saturday.

Aaron Ross, colored, was convicted of stealing a watch from L. Moses, and sentenced to sixty days in prison.

Sam. Butler and his wife were up for disturbing the peace of Spain street. He said he had come home from work, and not finding things as comfortable as he liked, got into a quarrel with his wife. She confessed there was considerably incompatibility, and was afraid she and her bosom's lord would have to separate unless things should improve. By way of giving the wedded pair a bit or a lesson, Samuel was sent to prison for five days' meditation.

Rigoba Beyer, charged with unshipping the door of his tenant and turning her children into the street, also with saying "Sacre mon Dieu" to the policeman, was ordered to pay $10 and to keep the peace.

Captain Davis, of the Laurel Hill, was arraigned on the charge of choking, kicking, and throwing Dan. Preseler off the boat, besides refusing to let him have his goods which he had shipped for Baton Rouge. This rough treatment occurred twice. The captain and clerk denied the charge of unnecessary rough usage, and attached the prosecutor of smuggling goods on board the boat. The result was a fine of $5 against the captain, who has paid, and then asked the arrest of the prosecutor!

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1863.

COTTON.—There is very little in the market. Negotiations were pending for a small lot this morning, but we have not a sale to report.

SUGAR.—With light receipts and an active demand prices continue to rule in favor of sellers. To-day sales embrace about 600 hds., in numerous lots, at 7¾ and 7¾c. for Inferior and Common, 8¼ 7¾ and 8c. for Fair to Fully Fair, and 8½c. for Choice Centrifugal, new crop, and 10½c. for Fully Fair to Prime, old crop. By section, 10 hds. choice sold at 10½c. ⅌ ℔.

MOLASSES.—The demand continues active, yesterday and to-day's sales, not previously reported, embrace about 4000 gals. including 2000 gals. old crop, in order, on private terms, the bulk of the sales for Fermenting, and 24@28c. for Prime, new crop, and 30@32c. for old crop.

OATS.—A lot of 150 sacks sold at 55c., and one of 50 sacks at 57½c. ⅌ bushel.

CORN.—A day or two since, and the previously reported, a lot of 1200 sacks Prime Yellow sold at ⅌ 25; to-day, 3000 sacks mixed sold at ⅌ 25, and 1200 choice yellow at ⅌ 50 ⅌ bushel.

MOSS.—A lot of 87 bales sold at 8c. ⅌ ℔.

CHEESE.—50 boxes Western sold at 13c. ⅌ ℔.

PORK.—The sales to-day embrace 122 bbls. mess, average weight Mess ⅌ $14 75, and 23 bbls. do at $15.

LARD.—A lot of 20 tierces sold at 12½c. ⅌ ℔.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction to-day: 300 bbls. Brown Potatoes, 2 ⅌ ℔ and $2 ⅌ bbl.; 10 boxes Castile Soap at 14½c.; 25 bbls. dried Apples at 4½c.; 50 do fine Flour at $7; 100 pounds Coal Oil, 17½c.; 4 bbls Lard Oil at 92c.; 1,000 Cigars, 1,118,000 Apothecary and Perfumery Corks at 43 ⅌ 1000; 5 bales Hops at 11½c. ⅌ ℔; 5 eighth casks Brandy at $2 22½ ⅌ gal.; 7½c. ⅌ ℔ Wiskey at $1 15, and 25 boxes Cheese at 10½c.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 4, 1863.

Arrived yesterday 91 Beeves and 98 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 32 Beeves and 31 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 113 Beeves and 65 Veals. We quote:

Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ ℔ net.....0@ 0
Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ ℔ net.....0@ 0
Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ ℔ net.....0@ 0
Veals, ⅌ ℔ gross.....0@ 0
Hogs, ⅌ ℔ gross.....12@ 0
Milch Cows ⅌ head.....0@ 0
Sheep, according to quality.....0@ 0

AUCTION SALES.

R. T. MONTGOMERY'S SALES.

Succession of Joseph Sutton—A Very Large and Important Sale of the Entire Movable Effects of said Succession, consisting of Bagging, Rope, Salt, Produce, &c.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1863, at 10½ o'clock, at the store Nos. 52 and 54 Poydras street, by virtue of an order from the Hon. J. S. Whitaker, Judge of the Second District Court, dated New Orleans, February 24, 1863—

281 rolls India Bagging;
15 bales do do;
4 do Gunny Bags;
16 rolls Kentucky Bagging;
251 rolls Jute and Hemp Rope;
16 bags Twine;
150 sacks Screened Salt;
5 do Factory do;
27 kegs Pepper;
16 barrels Beef;
21 loose Gunny Bags;
40 lbs. Rope;
1 iron Safe, 2 Desks, Letter Press, Water Cooler, Flat-form Scales and Scoop Scale.

STORED IN THE UNION WAREHOUSE.
17 bales Blanket Bagging.

STORED IN COUTHAN'S HALL'S WAREHOUSE IN ALGIERS.
700 sacks screened Salt;
970 do packing do.

STORED IN THE RAINBOW WAREHOUSE.
3 bales Gunny Bags;
117 rolls India Bagging.

STORED IN THE EAGLE WAREHOUSE.
40 bales India Bagging.

STORED IN THE STAR WAREHOUSE.
131 rolls India Bagging.

The goods stored at the various warehouses are ready for inspection and those wishing to purchase are advised to inform themselves in regard to their condition.

Terms cash in current funds. feb26 4t mar 2, 3, 4

Important and Peremptory Sale at Auction, to close consignments, of Teas, Coffee, Tobacco, Rebolled Sides, Hams, Shoulders, Lard Oil, Lard, Butter, Oakum, Brandy, Whisky, Hops, &c.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 38 Gaudet street, without reserve, to close consignments:

117 half chests Tea;
70 boxes Cuba Coffee;
40 boxes Tobacco;
31 casks Rebolled Sides;
72 barrels Flour;
34 tierces Hams;
7 casks Shoulders;
1 barrel Lard Oil;
86 cases Leaf Lard;
61 kegs Lard;
1 case Butter;
100 pounds Oakum;
9 kegs of Butter pipes Brandy;
15 barrels Whisky;
40 bales Hops.

And other articles too numerous to mention. Terms cash. mh4

Cotton, Mexican Silk and other Cotton at Auction.

BY R. T. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY March 4th, at 11½ o'clock, at the Mississippi Cotton Press—

4 bales Mexican SILK COTTON, very fine;
5 bales COTTON.

Samples can be seen at the office of the auctioneer. Sale Auction Mart. Terms cash. mh4

D. E. MORPHY'S SALES.

1200 Tons Railroad Iron.

By D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold, on SATURDAY, the 7th March, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Magazine st., from Lafayette to Jackson, the RAILROAD IRON, weighing about 60 lbs. to the yard. The attention of the trade is called to this, as it is one of the best opportunities for those having the means to make a splendid investment. mh3

Splendid Black Walnut Furniture.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold, on FRIDAY, the 6th March, 1863, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., in the residence of Mr. Charles Gray, No. 3 Gaslight Street, Centre Table, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Rocking Chairs, Office and Counting Desks, Cooking Stoves, Office Furniture, &c.

Terms cash. mh3

Sundries from Steamship Marion.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold, on THURSDAY, the 5th March, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 Magazine street:

Marble Slab, Leaf Mahogany, Paper Hangings, Brass Fender, Mats, Matches, Wax, Coffee, Fruit, Tobacco, Soap, Oil, Pickles, Pork, Beef, &c., just landed from steamship Marion.

Terms cash. mh3

United States Sequestration Commission's Sales.

BY G. P. PHINNEY, Auctioneer.

Office, corner Camp and Common sts.

WILL be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, March 4th, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 73 Camp street—

500 lots of reasonable DRY GOODS, comprising Cassimeres, Muslins, Sheetings, Linen Drills, Jeans, Linsey, Tinghams, Cambrics, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Suspenders.

A great variety of Fancy Goods, Combs, Buttons, Threads, &c., &c.

Sale positive. Terms cash. mh3

Apothecary Store, Store Fixtures, and a Most Valuable Collection of Chemical, Medical and other Books.

BY GABRIEL LEAUMONT, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, March 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at auction, on St. Peter street, between Royal and Bourbon streets—

The Stock and Fixtures of an Apothecary Store.

A most valuable collection of Chemical, Medical and other BOOKS, to which the attention of the members of the Faculty is respectfully called.

Also—The shop will first be offered in block, with privilege of lease; if not sold, will then be sold in lots.

Terms are opened at private sale until day of sale. Terms cash in currency. mh3

Sale of a Fine Furniture Store, on Account of Departure.

BY J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer.

No. 36 Royal st., between Conti and St. Louis sts.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of March, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The entire stock of the Furniture Store situated in St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, consisting of Beds, Armoires, Toilets, Washstands, Chairs, Mattresses, a fine Parlor Set, Rock-Cases, Pictures, &c. The whole will be sold without reserve.

Also—The Lease of the house. feb27 tc

R. B. SYKES, Auctioneer,

Has Removed to No. 61 Magazine street. mh3 1f

NEW AUCTION MART.

P. H. FLYNN, Auctioneer,

Office and Salesroom 31 Royal street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

REGULAR Sales Day for FURNITURE and MERCHANDISE of every description in stock.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Outdoor sales attended to at all times. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. feb23 1tp

J. B. CROZAT, Auctioneer,

OFFICE No. 36 ROYAL STREET

Between St. Louis and Conti streets.

JUDICIAL SALES.

F. Stubenrauch vs. his Creditors.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 10,201.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale, rendered February 17th, 1863, and to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled matter, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 4th, 1863, and succeeding days till closed, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises hereinafter designated, for account of the creditors of said insolvent:

The CONTENTS and FIXTURES OF A JEWELRY STORE, situate at No. 27 Chartres street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, a lot of Furniture, Books and a splendid iron Safe; also, a lot of Book Accounts, &c., &c.

The whole surrendered by said insolvent to his creditors, and as per inventory on file.

Terms cash on the spot.

JAS. E. DUNHAM,
feb18 23 27 mh2 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Theodore Moreau vs. Annette Morel.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 9958.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on MONDAY, March 16th, 1863, at 4½ o'cl